# Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1825. [NO. 48.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.


## State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law, Spring Term*, 1825.

JANE PERRY *vs.* Gray Perry.—Petition for Divorce.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not a resident of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that advertisement be made three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant come forward on or before the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Teste,
J. M. HUTCHISON, *Clk. S. C.*

3m51—price adv. $4.

## State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

*Court of Equity for Mecklenburg county, May Sessions*, 1825.

Samuel Roach, vs. Andrew Heron, James Moore. } IN this case it is ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that unless Andrew Heron and James Moore, two of the defendants in this case, appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for this county, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer, the bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

6t49.—price adv. $2.

## State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions*, 1825.

A. & A. Hoyle vs. Wm. Lattimore, Admr. of Geo. Lattimore, deceased; and the same vs. the same. James Armstrong vs. the same. Wm. Maclean vs. the same; & Wm. & J. D. Maclean vs. the same. } JUDGMENTS and Executions granted by Justices of the Peace for said county, levied on lands belonging to the estate of George Lattimore, deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore *Ordered* by the court, that publication be made four weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgments will be entered up against him, together with the other heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, in the cases above stated, and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy said judgments.

Witness, VARDRY M'BEE, *C. C.*

4t50p


## WINDSOR AND *FANCY CHAIR MAKING.*

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1yt73

## A BARGAIN.

A FAMILY of Negroes, consisting of a fellow, his wife, and several children, would be disposed of upon the most accommodating terms, by applying to W. J. Polk, or to Dr. Samuel Henderson.

July 9, 1825.—tf.

## JOHN O'NEIL,

*Tailor and Ladies' Habit Maker,*

HAVING been solicited by some of the most respectable citizens of the village to commence the above business in this place, has at length consented to their kind proposals. He is now fixed, and ready to do all kind of work in his line, and warrants to give entire satisfaction, as his experience in most of the principal houses in Europe and America, gives him entire confidence in his own abilities. He tenders his respects to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, and hopes for a moderate share of their patronage.

☞ He can be found, at all hours of the day, by applying at Dr. Henderson's Tavern.

*** Garments cut out at the customary rates.

August 20, 1825.

## LOST,

ON the road leading from Salisbury to Charlotte, a gold BREAST PIN. Any person finding it, and leaving it at Dr. Henderson's, will confer a favor on the owner.

JOHN C. WEST.

Aug. 15, 1824.—3t49p

## Constables' Executions,

For sale, at this Office.

## A Lottery,

*For the benefit and encouragement of*

MECHANISM

in the Western part of North-Carolina.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at $2.

*Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of $500 | (Phæton and Cotton Saw Gin) is | $500 |
| 1 | do $300 | (Family Coach) is | 300 |
| 1 | do $250 | (Gig) is | 250 |
| 1 | do $180 | (do.) is | 180 |
| 1 | do $130 | (do.) is | 130 |
| 2 | do $100 | (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin) is | 200 |
| 2 | do $80 | (Gig and Sociable) is | 160 |
| 2 | do $20 | (Bedsteads) is | 40 |
| 3 | do $14 | (a set of Tables) is | 42 |
| 2 | do $12 | (Windsor Chairs) is | 24 |
| 3 | do $10 | (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) is | 30 |
| 1 | do $8 | (Bellows top Cradle) is | 8 |
| 10 | do $6 | (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) is | 60 |
| 10 | do $5 | (Hats) is | 50 |
| 1 | do $4 | (Candlestand) is | 4 |
| 1 | do $3 | (do) is | 3 |
| 20 | do $3 | (do) is | 60 |
| 300 | do $2 | (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) is | 600 |
| 431 | do $1 | (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.) is | 431 |
| 793 | | | $3072 |

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

*15

## NORTH-CAROLINA LOTTERY,

*(For the benefit of the Oxford Academy.)*

SECOND CLASS,

To be drawn positively in November next, and completed in a few minutes.

B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, *Managers.*

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $20,000 | 20,000 |
| 1 | | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 2 | | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| 2 | | 1,990 | 3,980 |
| 18 | | 1,000 | 18,000 |
| 18 | | 500 | 9,300 |
| 18 | | 100 | 1,800 |
| 186 | | 50 | 9,300 |
| 186 | | 25 | 4,650 |
| 1488 | | 10 | 14,880 |
| 13950 | | 5 | 69,750 |
| 15,870 | Prizes, | | $171,360 |
| 26,970 | Blanks, | | |
| 42,840 | Tickets | | $171,360 |

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 36 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 36 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and five of them be drawn out; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Nos. in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $20,000, and those five other tickets which shall have on them the same Nos. in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them, respectively, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The 1st, | 3d and 2d to | $10,000 |
| 2d, | 1st and 3d to | 5,000 |
| 2d, | 3d and 1st to | 5,000 |
| 3d, | 1st and 2d to | 1,990 |
| 3d, | 2d and 1st to | 1,990 |

The 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 2d, 3d and 5th, the 2d, 4th and 5th, or the 3d, 4th and 5th in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of $1,000.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three, the 1st, 2d and 4th, the 1st, 2d and 5th, or the 1st, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of $500.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $100.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 2d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of $50.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two, the 3d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of $25.

All others, being 1488, having two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of $10.

And all those 13,950 tickets, having but one of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of $5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole Tickets, | $5 00 |
| Half do. | 2 50 |
| Quarter do. | 1 25 |

Packages of 12 tickets, embracing the 36 numbers of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $21 25 nett, with so many chances for capitals; or shares of packages may be had at the same rate, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Packages of whole, | $60 |
| Of halves, | 30 |
| Of Quarters, | 15 |

☞ Orders for TICKETS received at this office.



## PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING, WEEKLY, IN THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE,

*A RELIGIOUS PAPER,*

TO BE CALLED THE

## North-Carolina Telegraph,

CONDUCTED BY

REV. ROBERT. H. MORRISON, A. M.

THE importance of periodical publications has long been felt and acknowledged. By them intelligence is diffused, error corrected, prejudice removed, vice restrained, and virtue cherished, to an extent worthy of regard. As men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to their political rights and temporal prosperity, vehicles of worldly news have, in all civilized countries, been sought with eagerness and supported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of the Soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming their characters. Happily, the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To bless others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the growth of human misery by opposing the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land. To carry, "far as the curse is found," the tidings of peace and the means of purity, unites the strength of a thousand hands, and engages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the gospel promise the approach of better times. But the work is only begun. Millions of the human family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own country know nothing of the way of life.

To Christians the cry for help must be raised. They are the honored instruments by which Christ will set up his kingdom in the world. His standard they are privileged and required to follow, and to do so without dismay, and fight under it without defeat, they must act *in concert*. To secure this they must know their relative strength and movements. In a well-organized army there are watchmen to look out for danger, and messengers to report the acts of each division, and the success of every attempt; so, in the host of the Lord there must be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile invasions. The army of Christ is not drawn up in one field of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth. Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious papers, by which Christians in every country may know what is effected, what remains to be done, and how to co-operate with each other in doing it. There is no other way in which to make known the wants of every section of the Church, and to insure concentrated and vigorous exertions among the friends of Zion. Accordingly, in all parts of the Church, and among all denominations of Christians, such publications are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully supported.

North-Carolina, containing a population of more than six hundred thousand, and many flourishing Churches, has *not one such paper*. Why this lamentable deficiency? No state in the union, of equal importance and respectability, but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether the people of our state are willing to patronize such a publication. That they are richly able none will pretend to deny.

The editor of the TELEGRAPH will use every exertion to make it a faithful journal of religious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of christian doctrine and vital piety. He will have before him a choice selection of the best papers and magazines in this country, and some of the ablest foreign journals, from which he hopes at all times to be able to present an interesting abstract of useful information. He will also be aided by original communications by some of the most distinguished gentlemen in this state.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without mutilating both, the columns of the Telegraph will be filled in part with select literary pieces, designed to increase the knowledge and gratify the taste of all its readers. And as Christians owe many of their dearest privileges to the admirable constitution of our wise and happy government, and are deeply interested in its prosperity, a faithful detail of political events, domestic and foreign, will at all times be given.

Appropriate remarks on Agricultural Improvements and Domestic Economy will occasionally be inserted.

And "last, but not least," the improvement, dignity and usefulness of the Female Sex will find a willing and sincere advocate.

The paper will be large, neatly printed, and with the best type. No advertisements will be admitted.

The first number will be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

☞ Price, three dollars a year, or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid in advance.

*Fayetteville, July* 1, 1825.

*** Subscriptions received at this office.



## Coach Trimming & Harness Making.

THE subscriber has opened a shop for the above business in the house one door below Isaac Spencer & Co's. Carriage Making Shop, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash or a short credit, all articles in his line of business, viz: Road and Jersey Wagon Harness, Gig Harness, plain and plated; wagon and gig Collars, &c. &c.—Repairs done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

ELIAS WATLINGTON.

*Charlotte, June* 28, 1825.—38tf


## DESULTORY.

The following is *a thing* taken from the Connecticut Courant, and extracted by that paper from the Salem Gazette:—

Deaths continue to take place in the southern cities, caused by drinking cold water. We think these deaths are not recorded as they should be; they are held up as a mere caution against drinking cold water; but they are strictly solemn warnings to the intemperate. There is no doubt that in nine-tenths of the cases of death by drinking cold water, the vitals had already been destroyed by drunkenness. Cold water, it is true, should be drunk with great caution by the most temperate, when overheated; but there can really be but little danger of its effects, except with the intemperate, whom it easily destroys. In Dover, N. H. a great number of men have been constantly employed during the hottest days on stone ledges; but no lives have been lost: one of the men drank four or five quarts of cold water, and was, of course, injured by his imprudence, though not mortally, because, perhaps, he was not already half killed by excessive drinking.

*Salem Gaz.*

Were we to publish such an article as the above, without comment, then should we, deservedly, lie under the imputation contained in it. There is a feeling and a pride, which perhaps belongs to our warmth of climate, that can never submit to degradation or falsehood. Of the latter, we unhesitatingly pronounce the Gazette guilty. Proud as Northern editors seem of their own capacities—distinguished as they are in their own estimation, and celebrated for a wanton abuse of all that relates to Southern principles, the lie direct is given to the Salem Gazette, as the just desert of its falsity.—To ask for their "intemperate authority," would be folly. Every one knows that it cannot be given. No deaths—not even one, has occurred in the Southern cities, as recorded by the Gazette. A flat defiance is given to prove the assertion.

But the fact, melancholy as it is, cannot be concealed. The Northern States, instead of progressing in the paths of virtue, are daily, aye hourly, obtruding themselves into the haunts of dissipation and vice. Are any facts wanting to substantiate this assertion?—They are so abundant that blood would drop from the quill in drawing the narration.

*Fayetteville Sentinel.*

[The editor of the *Sentinel*, in giving the *lie* so flatly to the Salem Gazette, has permitted his zeal to run away with his discretion. The Gazette, we have no doubt, in using the phrase "southern cities," had reference principally, if not wholly, to New-York and Philadelphia; and it will hardly be disputed, that these cities lie some distance south of Salem. In the New-England states they are frequently spoken of as "southern cities," and the epithet is not inappropriate, for to them they are *southern*; and as in *these* "*southern cities*," numbers have died from the imprudent use of cold water, the editor of the Gazette has consequently asserted no "*falsehood*," nor wantonly abused the south—that is, the country south of the Potomac. Here, we call Philadelphia a *northern* city, and to us it is so; in Massachusetts, it is termed a *southern* city, and with equal propriety.

"Ask where's the north?—at York 'tis on the Tweed;
In Scotland at the Orcades; and there
At Greenland, Zembla, or the Lord knows where."

But admitting that the Gazette alluded to cities south of the Potomac, we cannot, for our lives, perceive the cause of offence. The editor stated, what physicians generally admit to be the fact, that in most of the instances of death from drinking cold water, the unfortunate persons were the victims of intemperance; but he drew no inference from thence, against the sobriety of the South, nor does his language admit of such an inference. It was but recently that the Editor of the Boston Medical Intelligencer asserted, that the numerous deaths in that city, (he excepted none,) from drinking cold water, were the consequence of long continued habits of tippling; yet the inhabitants of Boston did not rise up and abuse the editor,—and the whole body of physicians, because he was one,—as the slanderer of their city, or as reflecting on the sobriety of its citizens. They had just as much cause, however, in that case, for being offended, as the people of the south have in this—and that is, none at all.

We dislike to see every trifle seized on, to keep alive the jealousy between the northern and southern states—we are one people, and it ought to be the object of all, who glory more in the name of *Americans*, than in that of *Northerners* or *Southerners*, to continue us so. There are hot-headed zealots in both sections of the country; but these ought not to be permitted to disturb the general harmony, and to cast the fire-brand of discord among the people. If some of the northern editors publish slanders on the south, we believe they are amply repaid in their own coin, by our southern knights of the quill; and sometimes, even a southern governor condescends to castigate them, of which we have a memorable instance in his excellency governor Troup. But this calling hard names, and "wanton abuse" of each other, is but a sorry business, at the best; and we trust that the good sense of the community will ere long put a stop to it. It is especially deserving of censure, when it is commenced without provocation, as is the case in many instances.]

### MUNGO PARK.

The uncertain fate of the enterprising Park, renders every attempt to explore those regions, where he is supposed to have closed his life, peculiarly interesting, from the reflection that some information may, by possibility, be obtained respecting him. We do not know that the tale of his death has been either negatived or confirmed by accounts recently procured from Africa; but we have it on very respectable authority, that some information relative to his last expedition will shortly gratify the literary world. We had lately to announce the return of Lieut. Clapperton, after successfully exploring those wilds, which have been the grave of so many of our heroic countrymen. We now understand that, besides discovering walled towns, in places heretofore supposed to be solitary deserts, peopled with inhabitants who were in the constant habit of using articles furnished by the manufacturing industry of this country, he had the good fortune to discover what, to the reading public, will appear an invaluable prize—the Journal, or part of the Journal, kept by Mungo Park, when he last attempted to discover the source of the Niger. How this treasure was obtained, we have not heard; but if we are correctly informed, the MS. has been preserved with care, probably by those who were ignorant of its true value, and who, it is to be feared, at a former period, by their culpable rapacity, or murderous resentment, prevented the author from bringing it to that conclusion which he contemplated, and which science desired. A relic so interesting will be regarded with no common anxiety; and we trust little time will elapse before every thing which the gallant Lieutenant may have learned relative to his daring predecessor, will be published.—*English pap.*

### FEMALE JUDGES.

In the reign of Edward III., his mistress, Alice Pierce, actually sat, on more than one occasion, in the King's bench, usurping his royal prerogative of "Coram Nobis." In the time of Henry the VIII. a special commission was granted to lady Anne Berkley, by virtue of which she sat on the bench at Gloucester sessions, impannelled a jury, and received evidence on the trial of Sir Nicholas Porynx, and others, for riot and disorderly conduct, who were convicted of the same before her ladyship. The English laugh at the oddities of other countries, and have indulged themselves at our expense. It would be very easy to sit down, and after allowing them all their deserved reputation in arts and arms, to select such an overwhelming mass of oddities, eccentricities, absurdities, follies & crimes, as would astonish the minds of "us natives." We never have committed, and probably never can, in this day of illumination, commit one hundredth part of the excesses, which crowd the history of England. "And yet England, with all her faults," is an object of admiration and applause.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

The new frigate BRANDYWINE dropped down from the Navy Yard on Friday, and lies at present off Greenleaf's Point. Nautical men say she is a beautiful, ship. That she will be as efficient as she is beautiful, we have no doubt.

The honor of commanding this ship and of conveying the Guest of the nation to his native country, has been conferred, it is said, and we have no doubt of the fact, on Captain Morris, at present one of the Commissioners of the Navy. His place at the Navy Board, it is also said, will be supplied by Captain Spence.

## DOCUMENTS.

### OFFICIAL PAPERS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEO. }
*Milledgeville, 6th August*, 1825. }

SIR—A letter purporting to be yours, which appeared in the last Georgia Journal, and having every characteristic of an official one, could not fail to attract my attention. Immediately therefore on my return to this place, enquiry was made at the Department for the original, and I learned with surprize that none such had been received. The proper means were then resorted to, to ascertain the authenticity of the published letter, and having ben satisfied that the same was in your proper hand writing, I have lost no time to direct you to forbear further intercourse with the goverment.

Any communication proceeding from the officer next in command, in this military department, will be received and attended to.

(Signed) G. M. TROUP.

Maj. Gen. E. P. GAINES,
*Commanding.*

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DEPARTMENT OF WAR. }
*July* 21, 1825. }

SIR: Your letter of the 25th of June, addressed to Major Vandeventer, has been intentionally delayed till the result of General Gaines' interview with the Indians at Broken Arrow, should be received, as the President had anxiously hoped in the acquiescence of the Indians to the treaty, to have found the necessity of replying to your enquiries entirely obviated. But as the communications from Gen. Gaines recently received, have entirely destroyed that hope, a reply has become necessary. The Indians, to the number of 1890, including a large majority of their Chiefs and head men of the tribe, have denounced the treaty, as tainted alike with intrigue and treachery, and as the act of a very small portion of the tribe against the express determination known to the commissioners. They urge that to enforce a compliance with an instrument thus obtained, would illy become either the justice or the magnanimity of the United States under which they claim to take shelter. These are allegations presenting a question beyond the cognizance of the Executive, and necessarily refers itself to Congress, whose attention will be called to it on an early day after the next annual meeting.—Meanwhile the President, acting on the treaty as though its validity had not been impeached, finds by reference to the eighth article of the treaty the faith of the United States solemny pledged to protect the Creek Indians from any encroachment till their removal in September, 1826. He therefore decides that the entering upon and surveying their lands before that period, would be an infraction of the treaty, whose interpretation and execution, should it remain uncancelled, are a like confided to him. I am, therefore, directed by the President to state distinctly to your Excellency, that for the present he will not permit such entry or survey to be made.

The pain the President has felt in coming to this decision is diminished by the recollection that it interferes with no duty imposed on your excellency by the laws of Georgia, as a discretion is given you by the late law of the Legislature in prescribing the time when the lands embraced by the treaty shall be surveyed. Under all the circumstances, the President permits himself to hope that you will acquiesce in his decision. As Gen. Gaines has been in communication with you on this subject, and as it is the wish of the president you should be in possession of every measure he may find himself constrained to take thereon, I am directed to enclose to your Excellency a copy of General Gaines' instructions of this date.

I have the honor to be, your ob't. serv't.

(Signed) JAMES BARBOUR.

His Excellency G. M. Troup,
*Governor of Georgia.*

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy from the record of this office.

C. VANDEVENTER.
*War Department, July* 23, 1825.

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COPY.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, }
*July* 21*st*, 1825. }

SIR—Yours of the 5th inst. has been duly received with the accompanying documents.

I am directed by the President to express his regret at the failure of your efforts to reconcile the Creeks to an acquiescence in the treaty made at the Indian Springs, as it was his sincere desire to have seen it carried into effect. But the determined opposition of the Indians to the Treaty itself, on the alleged grounds of intrigue and treachery, on the part of the portion of the tribe negotiating the treaty, as well as the smallness of their numbers, from which they argue its invalidity, and their solemn appeal to the justice & magnanimity of the U. States, creates such an obligation that we should, at least, pause before we proceed, or permit others to do so, until these allegations can be thoroughly investigated and their effect decided by the proper authority: the more especially, as the eighth article of the treaty gives till September of the next year, before the treaty is to be carried into effect, and guarantees them from encroachment till that time. It is in this posture of affairs Gov. Troup insists that he will survey the land. A collision by overt acts between the Executive of the Union, and that of the Constitution, and so repugnant to the feelings of the President, that he would determine only under a solemn sense of duty to do an act by which so serious a result would be produced.

If Gov. Troup should however persevere in his declared purpose of surveying the land against the repeated remonstrances of this Department, it will present one of the most unfortunate events which have yet occurred in our history. Its possible occurrence has induced the President to weigh with the deliberate circumspection made necessary, as well by its serious consequences as its high responsibility. His decision thereon has been made and transmitted to Gov. Troup in a letter of this date, a copy of which I inclose for your information, and by which you will learn the line of conduct which the President has prescribed to himself.

It is still devoutly to be hoped that Governor Troup will abstain from any act that may make it necessary to have recourse to the steps suggested: yet should he persevere in sending persons to survey the lands embraced within the Treaty, you are hereby authorised to employ the military to prevent their entrance on the Indian Territory, or if they should succeed in entering the country, to cause them to be arrested, and turn them over to the judicial authority, to be dealt with as the law directs. I have only to add that I have transmitted to Gov. Troup a copy of this communication.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) JAMES BARBOUR.

To Maj. Gen. E. P. Gaines.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy from the record of this office.

C. VANDEVENTER, *Chief Clerk.*
*War Department, July* 23, 1825.

### *Why the Negro bears heat better than the the White man.*

This is a phenomenon which has given rise to a considerable discussion. The fact is undoubted—and what has made it more surprising is the fact, that black surfaces exposed to the sun's rays reflect more heat than white surfaces; as is evinced by Dr. Franklin's famous experiment of different coloured cloths being spread on the snow. The black would sink into the snow, while the white would scarcely dissolve any part of it.

Sir Everard Home has presented a paper to the royal society of London, giving certain experiments upon the matter. Expose the back of the hand to the sun's rays—if the hand be covered with thin white linen, it becomes irritated and inflamed—freckles first appear, and these are followed by a vesicular separation of the cuticle. Cover the hand, however, with black crape, and though the temperature of the skin exceeds that produced upon the bare skin, yet there is no scorching or blistering of the hand. It thus appears, says Sir Everard, that the deleterious effects of the sun's rays are prevented by an artificial blackening of the surface of the skin. The perspiration becomes more copious, as is especially remarked in the negro—and in short, that the conversion of the radiant matter of the sun into sensible heat, which conversion is effected by the black surface, tends to prevent the scorching effects, and to promote the cuticular secretion. It is, in fact, because a greater perspiration is in some way or other produced by the influence of the black substance in the skin of the negro, and because when this perspiration evaporates, it carries with it, as in all other cases of evaporation, the caloric or heat, that the black man is so much better able to stand heat. This is also the principal cause of the strong effluvium which distinguishes the race. *Richmond Compiler.*

Egypt contains, according to Volney, a population of two millions and three hundred thousand, and D'Anville estimates the land capable of tillage at two thousand square leagues. The temperature varies according to Fahrenheit from 50 to 80°—the hot season commences in March and ends in September. The present Pacha, who has given such an impetus to his province, and drawn out her resources so extensively, led away by dreams of personal aggrandizement, has made a common cause with the Grand Seignor against the Greeks: but is he not doing what he is himself unconscious of, and that is, preparing the way for the emancipation of his subjects from the Ottoman yoke?—is he not the pioneer of a revolution in Egypt? He is teaching to his subjects the value of their own resources—to cultivate the growth of cotton—he has been employed in the construction of a magnificent canal to secure commercial advantages—he has established schools on the Lancasterian principle, and has founded academies.—When the Egyptians combine all these advantages, and learn by experience how resolutely the Grecians fight in defence of their liberty—when they see an example of successful struggle brought to their very door, who is prepared to say that they will not themselves follow the Grecian example?

## General Intelligence.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 8.—The ship Braganza has brought London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 22d and the latter to the 23d June. It will be seen by the letter given below, that a reduction of from three to four pence had taken place in the price of cotton. Stocks had considerably improved in London and in Paris, with every prospect of a farther increase.

Property to the amount of 200,000 sterling was destroyed by a fire which broke out in a carver and gilder's shop in the rear of Litchfield-street, London, on the 21st June. It spread to Great Portland-street, and before it could be got under, 10 buildings were reduced to a pile of ruins.

Mr. Huskisson had introduced a bill into parliament for reducing the duty on newspapers, which had been read a second time.

*Greece.*—The victories of the Greeks over their barbarian oppressors, had been so repeated that the campaign was considered at an end. It appears that the last remnant of the Egyptian fleet was burnt at Navarino on the night of the 18th May. While the patriot vessels were employed in this business, the troops under the President Conduriottis and Mavromichaelis fell on the Egyptian army, beat it completely, and made themselves masters of their camp. Very few Egyptians escaped to Modon.—This victory had freed Navarino from the enemy. Certain accounts had been received at Trieste of the death of Mehamed Ali, the Satrap of Egypt.

*Spain.*—This devoted country seems to be still the prey of anarchy. Bands of Constitutionalists committed depredations in every direction, and are said to be particularly hostile towards the clergy, on whom they inflict summary vengeance whenever they fall into their hands. It is stated in a letter from Madrid, that the captain of one of these predatory bands, named *Laraga*, formerly an officer of the Constitutional army, and very wealthy, scoured the country near Aranjuez, and defied even the body guard of the King; but the chief cause of terror, was an officer of cavalry, who had sworn to avenge the murder of nine of the band which he had formed. These men were executed; and died calling on their captain to punish their murderers. A detachment of the lancers of the Royal guard were sent out against the band, but they were shamefully defeated, and two of them fell by the sword of the captain, whose head has since had a price set upon it. A larger body of troops was ordered out, but they refused to march, unless they received their arrears of pay. This is now the tone of all, and Ferdinand threatens to raise money by a forced loan of sixty millions of reals upon the Merchants of Madrid and Cadiz. The greatest misery pervaded the country, and the fever is appearing in many places. In Andalusia the people are starving, corn being beyond their means of purchase. Fifty miles from the province it is only at one fourth of its price in Andalusia, but as nine out of ten of the convoys fall into the hands of the Constitutionalists, little can be obtained."

In addition to these internal commotions and misery, it appears by letters from Malaga, that the Colombian privateers were every day capturing Spanish vessels. The "General Santander," the most formidable, had recently taken six or seven merchantmen.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 18.—"The demand for Cotton during the week was a good deal suspended, in consequence of the public sales announced for yesterday, and the transactions by private contract only amount to about 2160 bags. The public sales were well attended, and went off as follows:

Offered 1360 bales Orleans, sold 1050 of ord. to pretty good quality at 13¾ to 16¼; of 1680 Alabama's off'd—430 sold at 12¾ to 15d.—Nearly the whole was taken by the trade, and we reduce our quotations accordingly.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 22.—"Our Cotton market continues in a very dull state, notwithstanding the great reduction in price, in consequence, in a great measure, of the public sale last week, which went off very badly. The trade seem quite as unwilling to buy now as they did before the sale. If the crop should not exceed 500,000 bales from the U. States, prices may recover; all depends upon that.

A letter from Liverpool of the 23d June, says—"Since writing you yesterday, the demand for Cotton has sprung up, and all the cheap lots which were offering have been taken; uplands are now about ¼d higher than they were yesterday."

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### STILL LATER.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 10.—The Cadmus, from Havre, has brought Paris papers to the 30th and London of the 29th June, inclusive.

*Great Britain.*—We have the pleasure to announce, that Mr. King, our minister to the Court of St. James, arrived at Liverpool in the *Pacific*, on the 26th June. He was to remain a few days for the recovery of his health, having suffered considerably from sea sickness. The American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool intended to give him a public dinner, previous to his departure for London.

Admiral Lord Cochrane arrived at Portsmouth on the 27th June, in the Brazilian frigate *Peranga*. After the customary salutes were exchanged with the fort Admiral, his Lordship landed amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude, and he was afterwards waited on at the Hotel where he lodged, by a number of British naval and military officers. Next morning he set out for London.

The British parliament was expected to adjourn on the 2d July. The following among other bills had received the royal assent: The bill to reduce the duty on Newspapers—The Warehouseing corn bill—Atlantic Steam Navigation bill—The Canada Corn Trade bill—The Canada Tenures bill; and the bill regulating the hours of labour in Cotton mills.

Recent letters from Ispahan announce, that the King of Persia has abdicated the throne in favour of his eldest son, Abbas Mirza. It is said that he proposes to visit the ruins of Shiraz, and intends to employ his leisure moments in rebuilding that city, and restoring it to its former splendour.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 9th inst. has favored its readers with a history of the circumstances out of which has grown the unhappy dispute between Georgia and the United states, which still engages, and will probably long continue to engage, a large share of the public attention.

With some of the facts stated by the Enquirer, our readers generally may be unacquainted; we shall compress them into as little space as possible. In the year 1802, Georgia being anxious to get rid of her Indian population, which was likely to prove a source of annoyance to her while it remained, and to acquire the valuable lands of the several tribes within her limits, entered into a compact with the United States, by which the latter undertook to extinguish the Indian titles wtihin the present limits of Georgia, "as early as the same could be peaceably obtained on reasonable terms." In consideration of this promise (and some others which have been performed) the State of Georgia ceded to the United States all of the present State of Alabama, [and we believe of Mississippi likewise.] The United States have derived immense sums from the sale of this territory, and, says the Enquirer, neglected to comply with the repeated and urgent remonstrances of Georgia on the delay to extinguish the Indian title. At length, more than twenty years after the compact, Commissioners were appointed, who succeeded in negotiating a treaty, which has since been duly ratified by the Senate, by which, for a valuable consideration, the Indians alienated their lands, and they become the property of Georgia. The earnest desire of Georgia to obtain possession of the lands at the earliest day possible, induced her to solicit from the Indians who made the treaty permisson to survey the lands immediately, preparatory to their occupation when, by the terms of the treaty, they should be evacuated by the Indians. Then arose the disturbances among the Indians, and the subsequent correspondence between Georgia and the officers and agents of the United States, in which, the Enquirer thinks, Georgia, an independent state, has been insulted and contemned.

A question has arisen on the decision of which the whole subject depends, viz: was the treaty made by the Creek nation, or by a small minority of that nation? If it prove to be a bona fide treaty, then the Government of the United States can have no plea, and we cannot believe it has a wish, to prevent its due execution. But if the treaty prove to have been made by the U. S. Commissioners with unauthorised individuals, who in signing it violated a law of the nation, and acted contrary to the expressed will of superior Chiefs; on what principle, with what shew of reason or right, can it be carried into execution, even though it has been ratified by the Senate? We believe that all this, and more than this, will be proved. McIntosh, the highest Chief who signed the treaty, was not the first Chief of the nation; he was but the *fifth* in rank, there being, too, several others of nearly equal grade. Surely the unauthorised act of this man and others inferior to him, cannot be considered binding on the Creek nation! A powerful nation would resist the execution of such a treaty by a resort to arms. But the poor Creeks can hope for no relief from that resource; a few days would suffice for their extermination, and they have sense enough to know it. They have nobly resolved to perish on their lands, the lands of their forefathers; but to offer no resistance. How base, how dishonorable, how degrading to our national character it would be, to enforce an unfair and of right void instrument, because we have the *power* to do it, and because it would be advantageous to us in a pecuniary point of view.

The Enquirer complains of the language used by Gen. Gaines to Gov. Troup, in which a threat is supposed to be conveyed of opposing the contemplated survey of the ceded territory by force of arms. It will be recollected that the U. S. are bound by the treaty to protect the Indians in the peaceable enjoyment of the lands until September, 1826. Now when the Governor of Georgia declared his determination to disturb that peaceable possession, by making the survey immediately, what was the proper course of the U. S. authorities? Why, surely, to say to Gov. T. that the pledged faith of the U. S. must not be broken; that the survey must not be made. And if Gov. T. was not pleased to understand this when said in courteous language, it was properly said in the plain language of which he is himself so fond.

We have not time or space to pursue the subject. It is an unhappy—and we think unnecessary—controversy, which has arisen. We look to two sources for a settlement of it—The Gubernatorial election will soon take place, when, unless we err greatly, the good people of Georgia will place some other man at the helm, who may be more disposed to act reasonably. The next Congress will no doubt settle the question fairly and impartially. *Fayetteville Observer.*

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 8.—The President of the United States, and General LAFAYETTE, left the City on Saturday afternoon, on a visit to the late President MONROE, Loudoun county. After spending a few days there, and in the neighborhood, the General will return hither, and soon after, we understand, proceed, by the way of Fredericksburg, to visit, and take leave of, the Ex-Presidents JEFFERSON and MADISON. The General, it is expected, will embark for France about the first proximo. *Nat. Int.*

The President of the United States, with General Lafayette, his Son and Secretary, attended by the Marshal of the District, returned to the Seat of Government on Wednesday evening, from their visit to Loudoun county.

They arrived at the residence of the late President Monroe, on Sunday last, and on Tuesday went, by previous appointment, to Leesburg, the chief town of the county. The General and the other distinguished visitors were received, we are informed, in a very handsome manner, by the authorities of the town and the citizens of the county assembled on the occasion. A public Dinner was given, to which nearly two hundred citizens sat down. of which President Adams, and Ex-President Monroe partook, as well as the General and his family.—The entertainment, we are told, was every way worthy of the proverbial hospitality of the ancient dominion, and was rendered unusually interesting by the number and character of the guests, and the incidents that occurred at it. The present and late Presidents both addressed the company, as well as General Lafayette. *Nat. Int.*

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 9.—On Friday morning, the committee appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the canal convention at Harrisburg, reported sundry resolutions, through Mr. Sergeant their chairman; the purport of which was to suggest the establishment of a complete water communication from the Susquehanna to the Alleghany and Ohio rivers, and from the Alleghany to Lake Erie, and to assure the legislature that they would be sustained by the people in the adoption of measures for the effectual accomplishment of this object. The resolutions go to exclude all local considerations inconsistent with the great object in view. They were postponed to Friday afternoon. Mr. Buchanan then moved to substitute other resolutions for the original ones. Mr. Southerland supported the original resolutions. Mr. Sergeant also supported them, and replied to all the objections urged by Mr. J. M. Porter, Mr. James Todd, Mr. R. Smith, and Mr. Buchanan.—The convention then adjourned over to Saturday morning.—*Aurora.*

The canal convention adjourned on Saturday night, after adopting the original resolutions reported by Mr. Sergeant, from the committee to prepare them. *Ib.*

Agreeably to an order of the Secretary of War, Mr. Callander of Boston, has just finished the inscription, ordered by Congress to be engraved on the two Cannon called the Hancock and Adams, which constituted one moiety of the American artillery at the commencement of the Revolutionary War.

The inscription is finely executed in relievo, as follows:

SACRED TO LIBERTY.

This is one of the four cannon, which constituted the whole train of Field Artillery possessed by the British Colonies of North-America, at the commencement of War, on the 19th of April, MDCCLXXV. This Cannon and its fellow, belonging to a number of citizens of Boston, were used in many engagements during the war; the other two, the property of the government of Massachusetts, were taken by the enemy. By order of the United States in Congress assembled, May 19, 1788.

### ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH MINISTER.

The British frigate Phæton, capt Sturtt, having on board Mr. *Vaughan*, his Britannic Majesty's Minister to the U. States, came into the Chesapeake Bay on Tuesday last, and has before this, no doubt, arrived at Annapolis, where the Minister intended to land. *Nat. Int.*

# The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1825.


From the N. York Statesman.

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, by the author of Waverly.—In the introduction of the "Tales of the Crusaders, by the author of Waverly, Quentin Durward, &c." which has just been republished in Philadelphia and in this city, it is announced that the same able and gifted writer, (beyond dispute, no other than Sir Walter Scott,) will give to the public, as the next production of his pen, an historical account of the life, character and achievements of the Great Napoleon. The introduction to the "Tale of the Crusaders," is thrown into the form of fictitious minutes of a General Meeting of share-holders for a joint stock Company, "united for the purpose of writing and publishing the Waverly Novels, held in the Waterloo Tavern, Regent's Bridge, Edinburg, June 1st, 1825." The proceedings are introduced with a customary puff, credited to an Edinburgh Newspaper. The meeting was "respectably attended by numerous literary characters of eminence, and individuals were denominated by the names assigned to them in the publications in question.—Eidolon was called to the chair, and Jonathan Oldbucks, Esq. was requested to act as Secretary."

Being thus duly organized, we have the usual speech of the "Press," stating the objects of the meeting—then a cursory remark by a stout countryman, who proves to be a son of Dandiel Dinmont, and who puts in for a "wheen shares in this buik trade"—Next, Mr. Jonathan Oldbuck objects in warm terms against the reading of a letter from Mr. Dousterswivel, "the ingenious inventor of the great patent machine erected at Groningen, where they put in raw hemp at one end and take out ruffled shirts at the other, without aid of hackle or rippling comb, loom, shuttle, or weaver, scissors, needle, or seamstress."—Mr. Laurence Templeton, the venerable Dr. Dryasdust, the valiant Captain Clutterbuck, the worthy minister of St. Ronan's Well, and some other important characters who flourish in the Waverly "buik trade," made speeches pro and con relative to the proposed joint stock company. The meeting grew rather noisy and turbulent, resembling in multiplicity of voices and differing opinions a grand political meeting at the wigwam, alias Tammany Hall. The worthy chairman, at length restored order, and was heard to express himself as follows—

"I perceive, gentlemen," he said, "that you are like the young birds who are impatient to leave their mother's nest—take care your own pen-feathers are strong enough to support you; since, for my part, I am tired of supporting on my wings such a set of ungrateful gulls. But it signifies nothing speaking—I will no longer avail myself of such weak ministers as you—I will discard you—I will unbeget you, as old Absolute says—I will leave you and your whole hacked stock in trade—your castles—your modern antiquities, and your antiquated moderns—your confusion of times, manners, and circumstances—your properties, as player folk say of scenery and dresses—the whole of your exhausted expedients to the fools who choose to deal with them. I will vindicate my own fame with my own right hand, without appealing to such halting assistants,—"Whom I have used for sport, rather than need."—I will lay my foundations better than on quicksands—I will rear my structure of better materials than painted cards;—In a word, I will write HISTORY."

There was a tumult of surprise, amid which our reporter detected the following expressions:—"the devil you will?"—"you, my dear sir, *you?*"—"The old gentleman forgets that he is the greatest liar since Sir John Mandeville."

"Not the worse historian for that," said Oldbuck, "since history, you know, is half fiction."

"I'll answer for that half," said the former speaker; "but for the scantling of truth which is necessary after all, Lord help us!—Geoffrey of Monmouth will be Lord Clarendon to him."

As the confusion began to abate, more than one member of the meeting was seen to touch his forehead significantly, while Captain Clutterbuck humm'd,

Be by your friends advised,
Too rash, too hasty, dad,
Maugre your bolts and wise head,
The world will think you mad.

"The world, and you, gentlemen, may think what you please," said the Chairman elevating his voice; "but I intend to write the most wonderful book which the world ever read; a book in which every incident shall be incredible, yet strictly true—a work recalling recollections with which the ears of this generation once tingled, and which shall be read by our children with an admiration approaching to incredulity. Such shall be the Life of Napoleon Bonaparte by the Author of Waverly!"

### A TEXT NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN.

Gen. Lafayette, in reply to the Mayor of St. Louis, spoke of the American Union in the following language:

["An Union, sir, so essential, not only to the fate of each member of the confederacy, but also to the general fate of mankind, that the least breach of it would be hailed with barbarian joy, by an universal warwhoop of European aristocracy and despotism."]

*Richmond Enq.*

### CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The following additional returns have been received since our last:—

*Cumberland District.*—Archibald M'Neill is elected in place of the late member, John Culpepper.

*Wilmington District*—Gabriel Holmes, late Governor of the state, is elected over Charles Hooks.

*Craven District*—In this district John H. Bryan is elected over the late member, Richard D. Spaight, by a small majority. Mr. Bryan was also elected to the Senate of this state, for which he was a candidate; but was held up for Congress by his friends, without his consent. He will of course have to relinquish one of his appointments; which that will be, is not, we presume, very questionable.

*Currituck District*—In this district the wisdom of the electors is conspicuously displayed, in the choice of *Lemuel Sawyer* over Mr. Gatlin, who represented the district in the last Congress.

*Halifax District*—George Outlaw, who was elected at the close of the last Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of H. G. Burton to the gubernatorial chair, has had permission to retire, after his very brief service, to make room for Willis Alston. We know nothing of the qualifications of Mr. Outlaw, but we are inclined to think the state has gained nothing in the change.

*Wake District*—Mr. Mangum is re-elected in this district by a majority of 56 over his opponent, Mr. Crudup. Mr. Mangum obtained a majority of 1017 votes in Orange and Person; but in Wake county, the "tables were turned," and Mr. Crudup received 961 majority.

In Caswell and Warren districts, the old members, R. M. Saunders and W. N. Edwards, were re-elected without opposition.

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The last Georgia papers contain a mass of documents relating to the unhappy dispute arising out of the Creek treaty. We have transferred a part of them into our paper of this week, and shall publish hereafter two letters from Gov. Troup to the President. The reports of the Georgia commissioners are too voluminous for our pages; the nature of these reports, however, will be pretty well understood, from a perusal of the letter of Gov. Troup, which we shall lay before our readers in a future number.

The documents published this week, are, in our view, of the first importance. Gen. Gaines is ordered, in case Governor Troup "should persevere in sending persons to survey the lands embraced within the treaty," to employ the military against them; this at once brings affairs to a crisis; and if Gov. Troup is determined, as he but recently declared himself to be, to attempt the survey of the country, even at the risk of having it recorded that "*Georgia was*," it will soon be decided whether the general government is competent to support its dignity and maintain its constitutional authority, or whether it shall be insulted and defied with impunity, and become the scorn and contempt, not only of the people of this country, but of every other country. We cannot believe that Gov. Troup will be infatuated enough to attempt to carry his threats into execution—if he should be, let the responsibility rest on him and his advisers:—the government, in the exercise of its constitutional functions, must be supported, at whatever sacrifice, or all that we value most dear, will become as worthless as the dust we tread on.

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A man was apprehended and committed to the jail in this place, about 10 days since, as a *common vagrant*, but who, there is little doubt, is the fellow who committed a murder in Chester District, S. C. sometime last May. He was examined at the county court last week, and his appearance corresponds, in nearly every particular, with the description given of him in the advertisement in the Yorkville paper. He is advertised by the name of *John T. Hardin*, but he now calls himself *John T. Norrell;* he has, however, given himself various names at different places in the county, and to different persons. There is a scar, we understand, on one of his wrists, and another on his breast, which are not described in the advertisement.

### THE WAR IN INDIA.

A letter has been received by his relatives in Bath, from an officer in the East India Company's service, stating the capture of the King and Queen of Ava, with immense treasure, in a fort where they had taken refuge; the native troops suffered great loss.—The writer's share of prize money, as Lieutenant, is estimated at £18,000.—*English paper.*

[When facts like the above are presented to us, need we enquire any further as to the *cause* of the existing war between the English East India Company and the Burman government? Here, in a single instance, a *Lieutenant's* share of plunder amounts to the splendid sum of 80,000 dollars! what, then, must be his Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell's share of the spoil? And how plenteous will be the causes of war in India, so long as the native governments are able to hold out such glittering temptations to the avarice and cupidity of military adventurers! The details which have been published of this war, are sickening enough to the heart of the philanthropist, and fix an eternal stigma on the plunderers and oppressors of India.]

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*French Fleet.*—A French Fleet, the same that has visited Hayti, Havana, &c. arrived in Hampton Roads on Friday last, intending, it is understood, to remain in our waters during the prevalence of the hurricane and sickly months.

A news slip from the Norfolk Herald office, furnishes the following account of the arrival of the French Fleet in Hampton Roads: *Register.*

The French squadron under Admirals Jurean and Grivel, which was at Port au-Prince, during the negociation of the treaty between the French and Haytien governments, and subsequently touched at Havana, arrived in Hampton Roads on Friday, in 13 days from the latter place. The squadron consists of two ships of the line, two of 60 guns, four of 44, a corvette and two brigs, in all eleven sail, and is the largest man of war fleet that has been in our waters for nearly thirty years, except that under Adm. Cochrane, during the last war.—We had the pleasure of a full view of them from Willoughby's Point, as they stretched across the bay from the Cape to Old Point Comfort, under easy sail, with a fresh easterly breeze, in a line, with intervals of about two miles between them, and a more grand and imposing exhibition, or one better calculated to inspire admiration cannot well be conceived. On coming to anchor, the Senior Admiral's ship, the Eylau, fired a salute which was answered by a corresponding number of guns from Fortress Monroe.

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We learn from the *Castigator* printed at Ripley, Ohio, that a Mr. Boswell, son-in-law of Gov. Desha of Kentucky, arrived at that place on the 21st ult. and was the next morning arrested and conveyed to Maysville, on a charge of an attempt to murder Mr. Clark, of Fleming county, Ky. Since his apprehension it is reported that Mr. Clark has died of his wounds. Should this be the fact, the prisoner will probably meet with less of the "law's delay" than has been experienced by his brother-in-law, the murderer of the lamented Francis Baker, as Mr. Clark's connections are said to be wealthy and influential.—*Chillicothe, Ohio, Times.*

### CLAIMS AGAINST THE U. STATES.

We are gratified to learn that in addition to the sum of $50,000 heretofore received (and which had been appropriated by the Legislature to the University of Virginia,) the Treasurer of the state has received the further sum of $128-480 11 cents from the Treasury of the United States, being the whole amount claimed by Virginia for interest actually paid on money advanced by her for the United States during the late war. The sum last received will be added to the Literary Fund. *Richmond Enquirer.*

### TEXAS.

Authentic accounts have been received from Captain Leftwich, one of the agents despatched from Nashville, to procure a grant of lands from the government of Mexico in the provice of Texas, that he had fully succeeded in his object. The grant is said to extend to from six to eight millions of acres, designed for the settlement of eight-hundred families, and lying along the borders of Louisiana, being part of the same territory formerly claimed by the United States, and ceded in exchange for Florida. The conditions on which this immense tract of country has been thus disposed of, have not transpired. *N. Y. Ev. Post.*

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*Judge Griffith*, of New-Jersey, the accomplished author of the Law Register, has just published an octavo volume of 300 pages, small sized (*brevier*) type, under the unassuming title of "Historical Notes."

"The design of this summary," says the author in his preface, "is simply to sketch the *grounds* of that controversy with England, which produced the Revolution, and certain acts and proceedings of a *national* character, which preceded those three great epochs in the civil history of the States, the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, on the 4th of July, 1776—the ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION and PERPETUAL UNION, on the 1st of March, 1781—and the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, on the 4th of March, 1789."

The work is meant by its author to accompany his Register, and as the events particularly referred to, are connected with civilians, the book cannot fail of interesting every Lawyer who values the standing of his profession.—*U. S. Gaz.*

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The following notice of the *Tales of the Crusaders* has appeared in the "Moniteur Universal," of Paris:

"On the 21st of June, the vessel having on board the new novel of Sir Walter Scott, arrived from Edinburgh at the quay at London. The wharf was soon covered with booksellers, *literateurs*, and connoisseurs in romance. The boxes containing the books were conveyed to the store of Hurst & Robinson, whose door was immediately crowded by innumerable persons desiring to purchase this work of the great romancer. The booksellers were, however, firm in their resolution, not to put the books on sale till the 23d. They had, in the mean time, distributed them among the various booksellers of the town, and at break of day on the 23d, had sold many thousand copies, and before night had probably disposed of the whole edition.

This work appeared at Edinburgh, London, and Paris, on the same day. At Paris, two editions, English and French, were published under the direction of Sir Walter Scott. The English edition was published by Galignani."

### NEWSPAPERS

Are growing barren, since the world has become tame. Where there is little of change, there must be as little of novelty; and sameness and repetition excite no interest. Peace achieves her labors in silence—prosperity pursues her noiseless march—happiness heeds not time while revelling on flowers—and the tranquil pursuits of virtue seek no clamorous promulgation.

Curiosity has a pampered appetite, not content with natural food; and only to be gratified by strange and marvellous productions. It feeds not on the order, but the derangement of society—not on the even temperament of the seasons, but on their confusion and warfare—not on the happy progress of the arts of peace, but the fierce collisions of arms, and the cruel effusion of blood.

Man banquets on descriptions of battle. Show him a field covered with a rich and beautiful harvest, and gladdened by peaceful and exulting laborers, and he shall regard it with indifference, although it teems with the evidence of the favors of heaven. Show him, on the other hand, the same field, its harvest trodden down, its verdure tainted with human blood, and its soil covered with human bones, and he shall gaze with exhaustless avidity on those dreadful results of the follies of mankind. Our sympathies for each other remain comparatively dormant, unless excited by some unusual misfortune. We care not to hear of our friends when assured of their prosperity, while we are excessively eager to know the accidents that befal them. A fire, a pestilence, a war—such is the organization of our nature—produce each of them a correspondent excitement in the readers of journals, and consequently in the journalists of the times. Where these fail, it is almost hopeless to obtain interest in the public mind by a narrative of events, which because of their sameness, are rendered insipid.

How happy that period of the world when so few of these pungent incentives to curiosity remain in existence; and the press has only to renew and proclaim the return of the sentinel, "*all's well.*" How desirable that æra, when man shall lose his taste for the marvellous in wretchedness and in crime, and shall give his sole anxiety to the progress of peace and virtue. *Charleston Cour.*

### UNACCEPTABLE GRATITUDE.

Capt. ——, (we spare his name) was walking last Wednesday in company with the Marquis of Anglesa, down Picadilla, when he was accosted by a fellow, half soldier, half beggar with a most reverential military salute. "God bless your honor! [said the man, whose accent betrayed him to be Irish,] and long life to you." "How do you know me?" said the Captain. "Is it how do I know your honor [responded Pat]—good right sure I have to know the man who had saved my life in battle." The Captain highly gratified at this tribute to his valor in such hearing, slid half a crown into his hand and asked him when? "God bless your honor, and long life to you [said the grateful veteran:] sure it was at New-Orleans, when seeing your honor run away as hard as your legs could carry you, from the Yankees, I followed your lead, and ran after you out of the way: whereby, under God, I saved my life. Oh! good luck to your honor, I never will forget it to you."

*London paper.*

*Longevity of a Horse.*—Died, in the town of Sempronius, on the 20th of July, a Horse, aged *thirty-five years* and two months; the horse has been owned by one man 34 years, he has ever been a faithful servant to his master, and never failed to perform any reasonable task put upon him, until about one month previous to his death, at which time he was taken with a disease of which he died.

*Cayuga Patriot.*


## A first rate Farm for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that tract of land, (commonly called the Leeper tract,) lying in York district, South-Carolina, on the Catawba river, and containing about

*One Thousand and Sixty-six Acres.*

The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the cotton planter; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms may be known, on application to the subscriber, living near centre meeting-house, Iredell county.

A. J. WORKE.

August 23, 1825.—3m60

## Notice.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday, the 20th of September next, the plantation whereon the subscriber lives, lying on the road leading from Charlotte, N. C. to the Old Nation ford on the Catawba river, about seven miles east of said ford, containing

*One Hundred and Fifty-five Acres,*

with comfortable improvements. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to call and view the premises. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN GOODRICH.

August 23, 1825.—3t50p

## Estate of Col. Robinson.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor on the last will and testament of Milas J. Robinson, deceased, requests all those indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against the estate, are required to present them within the time prescribed by law.

Millswood, Aug. 23, 1825.—3t50

## Military Orders.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, *August* 23, 1825.

THE officers of the regiment of cavalry attached to the eleventh brigade of the fourth division of North-Carolina militia, are hereby commanded to parade in Charlotte, on Thursday, the 22d of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, for the purpose of drill.—Also, on Friday, the following day, to attend general court martial, to be held at the Court-House in Charlotte at the usual hour.

By order of the Col. Comm'dt. P. T.

1w DAN'L. COLEMAN, *Adj't.*

## Lost or Mislaid,

TEN notes of hand, on the following persons:—one on Henry Hoover, for $138 and some cents, given in February, 1822; one on William Andrew, for $47, given in September, 1822; one on Dion C. Pharr and Catharine Pharr, for $175, given in July, 1823; one on Robert M'Ewen, for $19, given in April, 1824; one on Doct. Cyrus Alexander, for $19, given in October, 1824; one on Arch'd. Smith, for $27, given in May, 1825; two on Laird Harris and Franklin Stafford, one for $210, the other for $215, given in June, 1825. The above notes are made payable to myself, besides one note on Wm. Andrew, given to Samuel Morrison, for $17, and by him transferred to me—which notes I hereby forewarn all persons from trading or receiving; and any person finding the same and delivering them to me, shall be handsomely rewarded. Said notes were all tied together, and it is supposed were dropped between Providence in this county, and Rocky River in Cabarrus.

JOSEPH MEHAFFEY.

Charlotte, N. C. Aug. 23, 1825.—1w

## A Young Man,

WHO can come well recommended for steady, honest and industrious habits, acquainted with figures and writes a good hand, can hear of a good situation in a mercantile house, by applying at this office. One of 16 or 18 years of age would be preferred.

August 23, 1825.—4t51

## Entertainment.

THE subscriber having purchased the well-known stand in Charlotte, formerly occupied as a Public House by Messrs. Cowan & Vail, informs the public, that he will open the house, for the reception of company, during the last week in October, when he will be prepared to accommodate all who may please to call on him.

ROBERT WATSON.

August 19, 1825.—6t52

## Five Cents Reward.

LEFT the subscriber, about the 18th of June last, an indented apprentice by the name of WILLIAM SHRIVER, between 17 and 18 years of age. All persons are forbid trusting him on my account, as I will be accountable for no debts of his contracting; and whoever will return him, shall receive the above reward, but no thanks.

MARTIN B. BREM.

Charlotte, Aug. 10, 1825.—3t48

## Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

## Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

## Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at Office of the Journal.

## POETRY.

### FIDELITY.

FROM THE SPANISH.

One eve of beauty, when the sun
  Was on the streams of Guadalquiver,
To gold converting, one by one,
  The ripples of the mighty river;
Beside me on the bank was seated
  A Seville girl with auburn hair,
And eyes that might the world have cheated,
  A wild, bright, wicked, diamond pair!

She stooped, and wrote upon the sand,
  Just as the loving sun was going,
With such a soft small shining hand,
  I could have sworn 'twas silver flowing.
Her words were three, and not one more—
  What could Diana's motto be?
The Syren wrote upon the shore—
  "Death, not Inconstancy!"

And then her two large languid eyes
  So turn'd on mine, that devil take me,
I set the air on fire with sighs,
  And was the fool she chose to make me.
Saint Francis would have been deceived
  With such an eye and such a hand:
But one week more, and I believed
  As much the woman as the sand.

## VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

### LORD BYRON'S CORSAIR.

We have hitherto regarded the poem of the *Corsair*, by Lord Byron, as a work of imagination. It seems, however, that it is founded on fact, if we may rely on a statement in a publication entitled, "The Life, Writings, Opinions and Times of the Right Hon. Lord Byron, &c. by an English gentleman in the Greek Military service, and comrade of his Lordship;" and which has very recently appeared in London.—Among an immense store of anecdotes, some of which were before published, and all of them deeply interesting, which this work contains, the following of the Corsair possesses novelty:

*N. Y. Post.*

'Whilst Lord Byron was at Constantinople, a Venetian vessel anchored in the port, where a quarrel ensued between the crew and Turkish sailors, and ended in an affray. The Turks were worsted; but the whole population being ready to back them, the Venetians fled precipitately to their vessels, and got under weigh, unfortunately leaving their captain on shore. Assured of instant impalement if he fell into the hands of the Turks, he entered the residence of Lord Byron, whom he did not know even by sight, and requested his assistance to shelter him, and put him in a way of rejoining his friends. There was such an undaunted courage and noble confidence in his manner, as instantly gained him the respect and esteem of his Lordship, who promised to protect him at the risk of his own life; the Turks, however, had seen him enter the house, and no time was to be lost in getting him out of it. A suit of female apparel belonging to a Greek slave, was procured, and the captain decorated with it; and sallying out thus disguised, met with no interruptions, as it is the Turkish custom never to look at a female, but rather to turn away on meeting one in their route. Lord B. followed at a distance, hired a Greek boat into which they got, and ordered it to put them on board the British frigate. They were only just in time; for they had scarcely left the hotel, before it was surrounded by the Turkish authorities, and searched from top to bottom; but the bird was flown. Lord Byron threatened to complain to the British ambassador of the insult, and talked loudly; but it was only to stifle suspicion. The Venitian remained on board until the ship sailed with Lord Byron on board, and they left it together at the island of Zea. Here, as they strolled together about the islands of the Archipelago, gratitude and friendship drew from the Venitian the whole of his most extraordinary history. He was the heir of a noble and powerful family, and had fallen in love with a young lady of another family, of equal rank, which, however, as is too frequently the case in Italy, was at mortal enmity with his own. They often met at church, where for a long time, their sole intercourse was confined to an exchange of glances, which soon convinced both of them that love was infinitely more powerful in their breasts than family feud. At length they contrived to exchange billets as well as glances, and the violence of their passions, as well as the importunities of Conrad (for it was he himself!) prevailed on the blushing fair one to admit him into her balcony at midnight. Their love was for a time crowned with every success that heart could wish for; but it was not so secret as they hoped and believed. The lady was engaged in marriage to a cousin, whom she never loved, and of whom, since she first saw Conrad, she could not bear the sight. Jealousy is as quick sighted as love: he watched, until one unfortunate night he made a discovery of what was going on between the lovers. He laid a plan, with the other relations of his house, to surprise and wipe out the dishonorable stain upon their family by the blood of the guilty pair. In effect, they were nearly surprized together; but, hearing an unusual stir in the house at the dead hour of night, the lovers suspected the horrible fate that awaited them, and escaping by a back way, got into a gondola, and were soon among the Dalmatian isles, on the opposite shore of the Adriatic.—Here they found a solitude of silence and melancholy not ill suited to the disposition of lovers. Half-destroyed buildings and mouldering walls denoted the fallen grandeur and decay of the Roman empire; the proud remnants of the fallen mistress of the world; now inhabited by wild beasts, or by men scarcely more humanized. At one view were to be seen the broken columns and pediments of the palaces of the Cæsars, and the clay built huts of the worthless Heyduks; the luxurious baths of the Roman patricians, and the smoky cabins of the Dalmatian boors. But a new, an unexpected danger awaited them; little less dreaded than that from which they had just before so narrowly escaped. They fell into the hands of a nest of piratical banditti, who made it their practice to rob both by sea and land. Conrad defended himself and mistress with such desperate courage, as, though soon overpowered, procured him the respect and esteem of the banditti, who, eager to possess so courageous a commander, offered him such terms as, in such a desperate state of affairs, it would have been madness to have refused. His intrepidity at length raised him to the rank of their captain, and they were the terror not only of the Adriatic, but of the Mediterranean sea. The daring of those pirates may be guessed from their venturing into the harbor of Constantinople, where, if discovered, certain death by the most horrible torments awaited them. But they disguised themselves and their vessel so well, that they ventured every where to gain information, and then pounced upon their unsuspecting prey. Their principal rendezvous was on one of the most barren and inaccessible of the Dalmatian isles, where, if in danger of being overpowered, they could presently cross over to the continent, and elude all pursuit among the crags and precipices of the wildest country in the universe.—Conrad's rival, with a party of his friends, fitted out a stout vessel, and sailed in pursuit of the fugitives, more now through revenge than any other passion. He traced the lovers to their haunts, but found them too strong to be overpowered, and too wary to be entrapped; and was compelled to return with his revenge ungratified."

### DUTIES OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Extracts from the Discourse of the Rev. Francis Wayland, delivered in Boston, at the late public Fast in Massachusetts.

"In many respects, the nations of Christendom collectively, are becoming somewhat analogous to our own Federal Republic. Antiquated distinctions are breaking away, and local animosities are subsiding. The common people of different countries are knowing each other better, esteeming each other more, and attaching themselves to each other by various manifestations of reciprocal good will. It is true, every nation has still its separate boundaries and its individual interests;—but the freedom of commercial intercourse is allowing those interests to adjust themselves to each other, and thus rendering the causes of collision of vastly less frequent occurrence. Local questions are becoming of less, and general questions of greater importance.—Thanks be to God, men have at last begun to understand the rights, and feel for the wrongs of each other.—Mountains interposed do not so much make enemies. Let the trumpet of alarm be sounded, and its notes are now heard by every nation, whether of Europe or America. Let a voice, borne on the feeblest breeze, tell that the rights of man are in danger, and it floats over valley and mountain, across continent and ocean, until it has vibrated on the ear of the remotest dweller in Christendom. Let the arm of oppression be raised to crush the feeblest nation on earth, and there will be heard every where, if not the shout of defiance, at least a deep-toned murmur of implacable displeasure. It is the cry of aggrieved, insulted, much abused man. It is human nature waking in her might from the slumber of ages, shaking herself from the dust of antiquated institutions, girding herself for the combat, and going forth conquering and to conquer, and wo unto the man, wo unto the dynasty, wo unto the party, and wo unto the policy, on whom shall fall the scath of her blighting indignation.

"If the cause of true religion and of man shall eventually triumph, as we trust in God it will, who can tell how splendid are the destinies which will then await this country! One feeling, the love of liberty, will have cemented together all the nations of the earth.—Though speaking different languages and inhabiting different regions, all will be but one people, united in the pursuit of one object, the happiness of the whole. And at the head of this truly holy alliance, if faithful to her trust, will then this nation be found. The first that taught them to be free; the first that suffered in the contest; the nation that most freely and most firmly stood by them in the hour of their calamity; at her feet will they lay the tribute of universal gratitude. Each one bound to her by every sentiment of interest and affection, she will be the centre of the new system, which shall then emerge out of the chaos of ancient institutions. Henceforth she will sway for ages the destinies of the world.

"Who of us does not kindle into enthusiasm as he contemplates the mighty interests connected with the prosperity of this country? With the success of our institutions, the cause of man throughout the civilized world seems indissolubly interwoven.

"When I look forward over the long track of coming ages, the dim shadows of unborn nations pass in solemn review before me, and each, by every sympathy which binds together the whole brotherhood of man, implores this country to fulfil that destiny to which she has been summoned by an all wise Providence, and save a sinking world from temporal misery and eternal death."

### WALTER SCOTT AND THE SCOTCH NOVELS.

The following circumstances which we relate, upon good authority, go far to identify Sir Walter Scott with the authorship of those popular novels and tales generally ascribed to his pen. Some years ago, a Mr. Joseph Train, published a small volume of poems, illustrated by notes, which evinced considerable antiquarian research on the part of the author. Mr. Train presented Sir (then Mr.) Walter Scott, with a copy of this volume, the annotations of which pleased the minstrel so much, that he invited the author to Abbotsford, procured his advancement in the Excise, and made very favorable mention of him in the notes to one of his poems. One of Mr. Train's visits took place a short time prior to the publication of Old Mortality; and the history of the Covenanters, during the memorable era to which the tale relates, formed the principal topic of their conversation. Sir Walter made particular enquiry respecting an old man, reported to have been in the habit of perambulating the West of Scotland, for the purpose of repairing the martyr's tomb stones. Mr. T. had not then heard of this worthy personage, but anxious to serve his patron, promised to exert himself in procuring every information respecting him on his return to Ayrshire. In this pursuit he was tolerably successful, and was fortunate enough to be enabled to furnish Sir Walter with several anecdotes and interesting particulars. He also stated a fact of which Sir Walter was till then ignorant; namely, that from the nature of the old man's employment, he was generally designated "Old Mortality." A few weeks after this information had been forwarded to Abbotsford, Mr. Train was not a little astonished to receive as a present from Sir Walter a copy of the work to which his researches had furnished the title of Old Mortality, and embodied in which, he discovered several of the anecdotes so recently sent by himself to the reputed author. A note to the following effect accompanied the gift:—"You will doubtless be surprised to observe your anecdotes form a part of a work of which the public say I am the author—I wish I was."—*Paisley Adv.*

### NEW SERMONS TO OLD TEXTS.

*"Whoso findeth a wife, findeth a good thing."*

I would not be uncourteous; but this text to me appears full of truth, full of wit, and full of satire. Methinks I see Solomon, not arrayed in his royal robes, sitting on his ivory throne, guarded by three lions of exquisite sculpture, giving audience to princes, or receiving the august, the charming, and the curious Queen of Sheba; nor in the more easy costume of luxurious repose, his soul attuned to love, and his heart intent on pleasure, which he wore when he repaired to the delightful bowers of "indolence and ease," but I see him sitting in his study, slip-shod, his night cap pulled over one ear, his keen eye glancing with thought, and a half suppressed smile playing on his lip.

"Whoso *findeth*," that is a word pregnant with meaning—*findeth*—as if it were a thing not to be obtained by diligence, not to be gained by a wise exercise of our faculties; it is not he who "chooseth," as if the understanding had any thing to do with it; but he makes it a mere matter of chance, of finding "a *wife*." Women were plenty enough then, I dare say; perhaps rather superabundant, and a thousand willing yeses, sporting from the glottis to the dentals, waited a chance to pop out to the welcome question; but a "*wife;*" none of your everlasting gadders abroad; none of your high top-knots, that expend all their husband's earnings on their backs; none of your sly, smiling, simpering backbiters, who can "*sha*" or *wink* away a neighbor's reputation with more pleasure than she sweeps down cobwebs; but one of your neat, kind, affectionate home bodies, who sees that every thing is done in season and done well; who keeps her children clean and tidy, and teaches them from the least to the largest, to behave with modesty and propriety; who mingles the house wife's labour with intellectual improvement; and while she makes home, by her neatness and good nature, a place where her husband delights to sit, renders herself, by the improvement of her mind, a fit governess for her children, and an amiable companion to her spouse. She is not, merely a woman bound to a man, but a *wife*; and whosoever findeth such an one, certainly findeth a good thing.

But there is Dorothy Slow, who sleeps till eight these delightful spring mornings. Her husband is anxious to get to the fields with his hands. Dorothy, Dorothy! do you know how every thing is put out of sorts, by your loving your pillow so much better than your duty." What then! shall we never marry, lest we find a woman only, and not a wife? Not so, but permit an old friend to give a few of the indications which the experience of 3000 years, since Solomon's time, has pointed out, which may lead you in the right path to find a good wife.

1. Observe that the girl be neat in her dress and person. A slatternly maid, depend on it, will make a sluttish wife.

2. Mark that she be affectionate and obedient to her parents, and that she treat elderly people with respect. A girl who neglects the wishes of her parents, and is rude to venerable age, will neglect you, whenever selfish motives shall prompt, however solemn may have been her vows.

3. She should be fond enough of dress to wish to appear well among her companions. This is laudable; but when a fondness for gay things leads to extravagance, beware, your purse will pay for it; she is selfish.

4. An ignorant wife will necessarily be self-willed, or stupid, and however beautiful, will soon cease to interest. Look, therefore, not for beauty, but for correct principles and an amiable disposition; these, combined with industry and intelligence, will wear well, and love will grow as the freshness of youth decays.

*Village Record.*

### GOOD SENSE.

*Good Sense* is as different from *genius* as perception from invention; yet, though distinct qualities, they frequently subsist together. It is altogether opposite to *wit*, but by no means inconsistent with it. It is not science; for there is such a thing as unlettered good sense; yet, tho' it is neither wit, learning, nor genius, it is a *substitute for each*, where they do not exist, and the perfection of all where they do.

### HISTORY

Brings together all ages and all mankind into one point of view, presenting a charming landscape to the mental eye. It gives colour to the thoughts, soul to the actions, and life to the *dead;* and brings them again upon the stage of the world, as if they were still living; but with this difference, that it is not to *flatter* but to *judge*.

### MORAL.

It is the natural but melancholy history of the unchanged heart that, from youth to advanced years, there is no other revolution in the character but such as increases both the number and quality of its defects: that the levity, vanity, and self sufficiency of the young man is carried into advanced life, and only meet, and mix with, the defects of a mature period; that, instead of crying out with the Royal Prophet, "O remember not my old sins," he is inflaming his reckoning by new ones: that age, protracting all the faults of youth, furnishes its own contingent of vices; that sloth, suspicion, and covetousness, swell the account which Religion has not been called in to cancel: that the world though it has lost the power to delight, has yet lost nothing of its power to enslave. Instead of improving in candor by the inward sense of its own defects, that very consciousness makes him less tolerant of the defects of others, and more suspicious of their apparent virtues. His charity in a warmer season having failed to bring him in that return of gratitude for which it was partly performed, and having never flowed from the genuine spring, it dried up. His friendships having been formed on worldly principles or interest, or ambition, or convivial hilarity, fail him. One must make some sacrifices to the world, is the prevailing language of the nominal Christian. "What will the world pay you for your sacrifices," replies the real Christian? Though he finds that the world is insolvent, that it pays nothing of what is promised, for it cannot bestow what it does not possess—happiness; yet he continues to cling to it almost as confidently as if it had never disappointed him.—Were we called upon to name the object under the sun which excites the deepest commiseration in the heart of Christian sensibility, which includes in itself the most affecting incongruities, which contains the sum and substance of real human misery, we should not hesitate to say, AN IRRELIGIOUS OLD AGE. The mere debility of declining years, even the hopelessness of decrepitude, in the pious, though they excite sympathy, yet it is the sympathy of tenderness unmixed with distress. We take and give comfort from the cheering persuasion that the exhausted body will soon cease to clog its immortal companion; that the dim and failing eyes will soon open on a world of glory.—Dare we paint the reverse of the picture?—Dare we suffer the imagination to dwell on the opening prospects of hoary impiety? Dare we figure to ourselves that the weakness, the miseries, the terrors we are now commiserating, are ease, are peace, are happiness, compared with the unutterable perspective?

An intimate friend of the celebrated historian HUME, asked him what he thought of Mr. Whitfield's preaching; for he had listened to the latter part of one of his Sermons at Edinburgh. "He is, Sir," said Mr. Hume, "the most ingenius preacher I ever heard: it is worth while to go twenty miles to hear him." He then repeated a passage towards the close of the discourse which he had heard. "After a solemn pause, he thus addressed his numerous audience:—The attendant Angel is just about to leave the threshold and ascend to Heaven. And shall he ascend, and not bear with him the news of one sinner among all this multitude, reclaimed from the error of his ways?' To give the greater effect to this exclamation, he stamped with his foot, and with gushing tears, cried aloud, 'Stop Gabriel! stop Gabriel! stop e're you enter the sacred portals, and yet carry with you the news of one sinner converted to God.' He then, in the most simple, but energetic language, described what he called a Saviour's dying love to sinful man, so that almost the whole assembly melted into tears. This address was accompanied with such animated, yet natural action, that it surpassed (said Hume) any thing I ever saw or heard in any other preacher."

SIMONIDES being asked by Dionysius the tyrant, what God was? desired a day's time to consider it before he made his reply. When the day was expired, he desired two days; and afterwards, instead of returning his answer, demanded still double the time to consider of it. This great Poet and Philosopher, the more he contemplated the nature of the Deity, found that he had waded but the more out of his depth; and that he lost himself in the thought, instead of finding an end of it.